



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 20, 2004

Mr. Jeffry R. Hill
Assistant General Counsel
Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation
P. O. Box 12157
Austin, Texas 78711

OR2004-3188

Dear Mr. Hill:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 199833.

The Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (the "department") received a request for a specified "IP address." You characterize the request as one seeking the department's "Internet Protocol (IP) log regarding an anonymous complaint that was submitted on-line through the [d]epartment's internet website." You indicate that the requested information is not subject to disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"). In the alternative, you claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and have reviewed the submitted information. We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that person may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note, and you acknowledge, that most of the submitted information is not responsive to the request for information. Accordingly, we conclude that the department need not provide the requestor with that information in response to this ruling.

Next, we address whether the requested information is subject to disclosure under the Act. Section 552.021 of the Government Code provides for public access to "public information." *See* Gov't Code § 552.021. Section 552.002(a) defines "public information" as:

information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

(1) by a governmental body; or

(2) for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it.

Id. § 552.002(a). Thus, under this provision, information is generally "public information" within the scope of the Act when it relates to the official business of a governmental body or is maintained by a public official or employee in the performance of official duties, even though it may be in the possession of one person. In addition, section 552.001 states it is the policy of this state that each person is entitled, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, at all times to complete information about the affairs of government and the official acts of public officials and employees. *See id.* § 552.001(a).

In Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990), this office determined that certain computer information, such as source codes, documentation information, and other computer programming, that has no significance other than its use as a tool for the maintenance, manipulation, or protection of public property is not the kind of information made public under section 552.021 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990). We note, however, that the external IP address information that is at issue in the present request has significance other than its use as a tool for the maintenance, manipulation, or protection of public property. Specifically, the external IP address information is used by the department to identify visitors to the department's website who file complaints concerning a third party's alleged violation of law. The address information is also used by the department to gather broad demographic information pertaining to those visitors. Thus, after careful review of your arguments and the IP address information that is at issue, we find that this information is collected, assembled, or maintained by the department in connection with the transaction of official department business by or for the department. Accordingly, we conclude that the requested IP address information is subject to disclosure under the Act and must be released to the requestor, unless an exception to disclosure applies to any portion of the information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.002(a). Because you contend in the alternative that the information at issue is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code, we will address that claim.

Section 552.137 provides:

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body is confidential and not subject to disclosure under this chapter.

(b) Confidential information described by this section that relates to a member of the public may be disclosed if the member of the public affirmatively consents to its release.

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to an e-mail address:

(1) provided to a governmental body by a person who has a contractual relationship with the governmental body or by the contractor's agent;

(2) provided to a governmental body by a vendor who seeks to contract with the governmental body or by the vendor's agent;

(3) contained in a response to a request for bids or proposals, contained in a response to similar invitations soliciting offers or information relating to a potential contract, or provided to a governmental body in the course of negotiating the terms of a contract or potential contract; or

(4) provided to a governmental body on a letterhead, coversheet, printed document, or other document made available to the public.

(d) Subsection (a) does not prevent a governmental body from disclosing an e-mail address for any reason to another governmental body or to a federal agency.

Gov't Code § 552.137. Section 552.137 requires a governmental body to withhold certain e-mail addresses of members of the public that are provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with the governmental body, unless the members of the public with whom the e-mail addresses are associated have affirmatively consented to their release. Section 552.137 does not apply to a government employee's work e-mail address or a business's general e-mail address or web address. E-mail addresses that are encompassed by subsection 552.137(c) are also not excepted from disclosure under section 552.137. After careful review of your arguments, the information at issue, and the language of section 552.137(a), we find that no portion of this information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.137(a) of the Government Code. Consequently, the department must release the IP address information that is at issue to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full

benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Ronald J. Bounds
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RJB/lmt

Ref: ID# 199833

Enc. Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)